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conveyed to us, of the White Paper on Defense to be issued by HMG on February 20.

The President felt that this White Paper would have an adverse effect on the NATO program to build up conventional forces. Also, he believed that a flat statement by HMG that it will continue its independent nuclear deterrent program throughout the 1960's might convince de Gaulle of the rightness of his course, as well as hasten the day when Germany might attempt to pursue a national nuclear program.

The message was couched in the politest possible form, but evidenced the deep disappointment with which our people at home have viewed the outline of impending British defense decisions.

February 18, 1962 - Sunday

Dull day.

February 19, 1962 - Monday

I went to see Alec Home this morning. We talked for about an hour and a half. He was in a relaxed, quizzical humor, and dealt neatly with a variety of subjects. I made a report on our conversation.

We had a lunch at home for

The Swiss Ambassador and Madame Daeniker
The Earl and Countess of Limerick
Mr. Philip and The Hon. Mrs. de Zulueta
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lindsey
Mr. and Mrs. William Clark
Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Swift
Mr. Thomas Carter
Mrs. McBaine
Mrs. Severne
Mr. Wells

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I have always had a great fancy for the Limericks. She is about my age, and works every week at the Red Cross. He, about 73 or 74, is still one of the handsomest men I know.

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Until the present western frontiers of Poland are recognised by Western Germany, there can be no hope of German unification, and Poland will forcibly remain thrown in with and entirely dependent on Russia.

There is no question here of pleading for justice, no reference to responsibility for the most atrocious butchery and ravage ever inflicted on a whole people. Nor is there any mention of historical, economic or geographical considerations. The claim is based on realities, although its moral grounds might appear even more convincing. Its settlement would remove one of the most bitter issues between the two principal nations of Central Europe and render possible a detente, conductive on both sides to a rational and conciliatory approach.

I fervently hope, Mr. President, that you will favour this matter with your consideration in the light of its grave consequences, and of the immeasurable prejudice which it entails by being left open to dispute.

General W Anders.

To The President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

The foundations of this policy are precarious; its effects are disastrous. It poisons the relations between two neighbouring states, whose joint populations exceed 90 million, in the very centre of Europe.

Interpretation of the reluctance of the British and United States Governments to recognise the present East German frontiers has already given rise to anti-democratic propaganda and internal unrest during the recent West German elections. It tends to encourage a revival of the ambitious "Ost-Politik" engendered by Bismarck and faithfully executed by Hitler, at a time when such a revival is as yet only advocated by a negligible, irresponsible, party of aging refugees from the provinces turned over to Russia, Poland and Czechoslavakia.

Formal recognition of the existing Polish frontiers would put an end to the aggressive revisionist propaganda within Germany. It would strengthen the more sober outlook prevailing among the West German population and incline the Government to endorse a situation impossible of change unless by force, which would be opposed, unanimously and unconditionally by every living Pole, whatever his political or social views, whether in the free world or under Communist dominion. It would remove the prime source of age-long conflict and disaster, and clear the way for a fresh start, affording opportunity for co-operation between the two countries which might lead in the future to far-reaching mutual benefits. It would weaken the hold of Russia, which at present appears as the sole champion and protectors of Polish territorial integrity. At the same time it would reaffirm the ties between Poland and the West, and in large measure, atone for the wrongs of the past.

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In studying the distribution of arrivals, I noticed that during the month of October Congressional travelers arrived on 23 different days, usually more than one arrival per work day. On October 4 six different CODELs arrived and on October 23, five CODELs arrived in Paris. Thus the 2-3 orientation cadence in favor of CODELs arrived on 23 different days.

When all goes well at the airport, it takes an Embassy officer two and one-half hours to meet a CODEL. Start to end, 45 minutes to drive out, arrival 45 minutes in advance of the flight, nearly half an hour for information from the airborne, passage through customs, waiting for the baggage to be unloaded, and loading the Embassy car, and then 45 minutes going back to downtown Paris. If the flight is late or other complications develop, as often happens, the meeting time is correspondingly longer. Therefore, during October the 40 arrivals must have consumed 100 hours of the time of Mission or Deputy Chiefs time. October and November are the peak months. During the six busiest months there have been ten hours per month would be required to meet CODELs.

Only a small percentage of Congressional visitors arrive in or depart from Paris by train. The time involved in meeting visitors arriving by train from one city may be two hours, depending on the time of departure and traffic conditions.

In previous years an Embassy officer, usually the Conference Attache, has represented the Ambassador and met all Congressional travelers at the airport and railroad stations. The Embassy received unsolicited suggestions from CODELs on how to improve the greeting arrangements and perhaps dispense with the need of an officer at the airport. A number of travelers suggested that Paris follow the Embassy Athens example and station an Embassy local employee full-time at the airport.

Partially because of these suggestions and other staffing factors, in late October 1981 the Embassy began to use the airport VIP Service for assistance at the airport with none of the Congressional travelers, with the Embassy Control Officer meeting the CODEL at the hotel. The VIP hostesses are bi-lingual, specially selected, and professionally trained to assist prominent personalities on arrival at the airport. The hostesses also have free access to all sections of the airport allowing them to give better service to VIP visitors than an Embassy official. The VIP Service has worked remarkably well. CODELs assisted by the VIP hostesses have been uniformly pleased with the service.

Congressional visitors who are in Paris to confer with U.S or French officials on particular problems are, of course, always met

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